The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship! thou spotless guardian of the heart,
Whose influence yield can pain'n keenest woes;
Yes, thou can'st blunt affliction's surest dart,—
To misery's breast a new-born balm impart;
From thee what sweets of sweet enjoyment flow,

When deepening sorrow veils the enslav'd mind,
And stern misfortune's pending ills do send,
To thee in fear a sweet resource we find,
That bids the heart, tho' hopeless, be resign'd,
While on thy darling influence we depend.

Then hail to thee! loved Friendship, child divine;
Till at thy peaceful throne I humbly bend;
To thee this heart its hopeless cares resigns,
For thou can'st yet a thornless garland twine,
To shield it still, 'mid sorrows that surround.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Where shall the Exile rest,
Whom the mercenary
Driven from his Country's breast,
Seeking to save her?
Haste o'er the western deep!
There free from danger,
Hope waits on those who weep,
Peace waits the stranger!
Freedom calls thee,
Freedom calls thee,
Peace waits the stranger!

There on her chosen soil
Freedom shall nurse thee;
There shall no ruffian spoil,
No tyrant curse thee:
Safe 'neath the sacred pines,
Earth cannot sever!
Thou foreign's crimson'd shore,
Part'd forever;
Peace shall haunt thee,
Thou, as shalt thee,
Never—oh, never.

Where shall the Tyrant lie,
Turn from life's pageants!
When tyrant's his worst die,
Hell claims its agents!
Even the cricket gloom,
Loathes to possess him,
No eye shall mourn his doom,
No tongue shall bless him!
Vain his splendour!
Vain his splendour!
Where the worms revive him,
What glists his vampire soul?
Rich blood he wanted!
Who fill the spectre bowl?
Spirits, be blasted!
Hark! 'tis the awful ban,
(Hope cheers him never.)
Traitor to God and Man,
Down! down forever!
Now drown thee,
Spirits scorn thee,
Down! down, forever!

NEVILLE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DESPAIR.

Go pale despair, on whose worn brow
Ne'er beam'd a transient smile of joy,
Yet will art ever seeking thou,
Mirth's fairy visions to destroy.

Then hence! with all thy gloomy train,
Nor seek the sorrowing wound to give;
For in this heart shall hope remain,
And peace, and joy, triumphant live.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The happy time of youth is past—
Those lovely days, that could not last,
Have flown forever;
And all the boys that then were dear,
And many a friend I thought sincere,
Will return—no, never.

Yes, they are gone, and 'tis in vain,
To wish them fondly back again,
With all their gladness;
Yet there's a thought I love as well—
There is a bliss I cannot tell,
Mingled with sadness.

It calls me of the years gone by,
When the young heart with hope beat high,
And every feeling,
Was pure as the bright and rippling stream,
When o'er its bosom the moon's pale beam,
At eve is stealing.

And memory brings again to view,
The last fond look—the sad adieu
Of those we love;
Then, then we thought it death to part,
For round the youthful heart,
Is friendship woven.

When tho' the dawn of life was bright,
As the first gleams of orient light,
That morning borrows,
But now the sun withholds its ray,
Still as it shone on yesterday,
It may smile to-morrow.

LAURA.

LINES.

When friends have met, and recollections blend
Around the hours we once in bliss did spend;
How joyless—dark, and painful then appears,
The woes deep cherish'd with our warmest tears;
When the sick heart feels all is vacant there,
And sinks in weariness and wo's despair;
When all the solace hapless life can give,
Is, and the studies of solitude to grieve,
To let the dreams of agony o'erflow
And drown reflection in a flood of woe;
To weep and feel each tear that misery sheds,
Save o'er the scenes where peace divinely treads;
When in communion deep, devoutly sweet,
The holiest feelings and affections meet,
When memory, and its anguish grows serene,
And mercy's star sheds hope upon the scene.

On the sudden Death of a Young Lady.

And is it thus?—and do we stand
Thus trembling—hovering on a brink,
Where death but gives his dread command,
And learn the secrets of life we think?

So fearless, and so sudden too,
Without one word of fond regret,
Without one sad—one last adieu,
But silent—speechless thus to set?

Methinks the world should be in gloom,
And sable garbs of mourning hung,
To think that this may be our doom,
To think our souls may thus be wrung.

Methinks that all of sighs and hies,
Should be exhaling'd for sighs and tears:
Whene'er we grieve o'er scenes like this,
Did not Religion soothe our fears.

But tho' there is a hope so blest,
That then to kinder realms art gone;
That thou art there a happier guest,
We cannot but this parting mourn.

Ah no, thou wert so lovely, fair,
In youth and innocence the first;
Alas! so much beyond repair,
That tears repeated—the heart would burst.

When darkness hung around the bed,
Thy parents knelt in fond despair,
And look'd to heav'n—and bow'd the head,
When meekly bore thy spirit there.

And many hath'd thy name with grief.
Too lately—too loth to lose thee so;
And cheaking sobs gave poor relief,
To many—overwhelm'd with woe.

Yet when we think what thou hast lost,
The remnant of a few short years;
The trifles of which too often cost
A broken heart of burning tears.

And when we think what thou hast gain'd,
A shelter with a smiling God,
In scenes that grief hath never stain'd,
We yield—and kiss the chastening rod.

How cold—insipid is the line,
And how, untuned—unstrung too,
That sings thy fate, fair Caroline,
And wept—when thou bade earth adieu.

Thy praise and love is written deep
And lasting, on the hearts of those,
Who knew thy worth—and long will weep,
A wound, O! time can never close.

And tho' long years may pass away,
Thy loveliness shall still be seen,
And tears—as on thy burial day,
Shall keep remembrance ever green.

Bright from the mists of sorrow's stream,
A sweet memento still shall rise,
And through long years of memory—gleam
To greet thy spirit in the skies.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Do you think that person religious whose mind is agitated with every cross occurrence—whose temper is ruffled by trifling events, and whose indignation is excited against every man, woman and child that does not act precisely according to the rules of rectitude and propriety? Religion harmonizes the mind under every circumstance, and humanizes it to love, and all the benevolent affections of which our nature is capable. Away, then, with all that is morose—that is sour and censorious, and with all those ebullitions of passion which delight in hunting up and exposing the frailties and imperfections of others. Cowper would not enter on his list of friends, the man who needlessly set foot upon a worm.—How much more should those be excluded from the character of friendship, who needlessly trample upon their own species? Every degree of abuse, and every intentional offence, is trampling: and he that commits abuse in this way, shews that the spirit by which he is actuated, is different from that of the christian spirit: he is under another government than that of the Divine Master; and though he may pretend he thinks to do God service, he may readily see that the service he is engaged in, is of an entirely opposite character.

SALEM.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It cannot be expected that mankind will all jump in judgment, or think exactly alike on every subject, especially on such as are abstruse, and difficult to be clearly understood by the most enlightened and sagacious. Mutual forbearance is necessary in society; and a charitable disposition towards such as have views not perfectly in accordance with those we hold, will be found conducive to our own peace, and productive of harmonizing effects in our social relations.

The doctrines and examples of Jesus Christ were calculated to meliorate the condition of the human family—to introduce man, who had wandered, into a state of acceptance with God, and to make him more excellent in his rational and social capacities. When I notice a religious devotee, who is evidently more sour in his disposition, more morose, peavish, and quarrelsome than he was when he got *religious*, as the phrase is, I say to *myself*, this man's religion is defective, or at least, his application of its principles is so; for, it is contrary to the nature of the christian system to make mankind contentious, quarrelsome, imperious, or domineering. Correct ideas on doctrinal subjects, are well enough; but correct habits of thinking, and a perfect regulation of every thought, word, and act, to the Divine Pattern, is of more real value than all the knowledge of theological science that can be obtained by learning and study. When people are more solicitous to improve the heart and to exalt the affections, than to contend for abtruse dogmas and systematic doctrines, they will be more likelikely to make better christians, and better members of society, in both a civil and religious capacity. As the fashion now is, it seems as if we were contending for—we know not what; perhaps for pastime, amusement, or for victory—for aggrandizement, or for tradition.

Now what will be the end of all these commotions and rumours, we cannot pretend to foresee; but that there is yet a divine seed in the hearts of many, is undoubted; and this divine seed will be likely to increase where it is properly cherished, and such as have it will not wander away after lo here or lo there; but, dwelling quietly under the holy enclosure of immaculate purity, they bring forth the fruits of true Godliness, in life, conduct and conversation, really adorning the doctrines of truth by circumspection and purity of life, heavenly consolation evidently enriching their souls with its holy mediation.

SALEM.

Selections for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE RESURRECTION.

"Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all as yet was silent at the sepulchre!—death held his sceptre o'er the Son of God—still and silent the hours passed on. The enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and sorrow; the spirits of glory watched, in anxious suspense, to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star, arising in the East, announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world; when, on a sudden, the earth trembled from its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken. An angel of God descended; the guards shrunk from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the earth; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow. He rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh from the tomb, with dyed garments, from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength!—it is thy Prince, Oh, Zion! Christians, it is your Lord!—he hath trodden the wine-press alone—he hath stained his raiment with blood: But now, as the first born of Nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection; he arises a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious; it was the Jubilee of the Universe; the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy; the Father of Mercy looked down from his throne in the heavens with complacency. He beheld his world restored. He saw his work, that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, and blessings of the Eternal descended as dew, for the refreshing of Nations."

HOME.

"The pain which is felt when we are transplanted from our native soil—when the living branch is cut from the parent tree, is one of the most poignant which we have to endure through life. There are often griefs which wound *more* deeply—which leave behind them scars never to be effaced—which *bruise* the spirit, and sometimes *break* the heart; but never do we feel so keenly the force of love, the necessity of being loved, and the sense of utter desertion, as when we *first* leave the haven of *home*, and are, as it were, pushed off on the stream of life."

"Many, many are the vicissitudes of life; few are to be found who do not experience a great variety of them. But to those very vicissitudes may be owing as many of our *pleasures* as of our *pains*. There are scenes of delight in the vale as well as in the mount, and the inequalities of nature may not be less necessary to please the eye, than the varieties of life to improve the heart."

In Graham's British Georgies, there is the following description of a French Conscript, a basket-maker by trade, who had been made captive by the British arms, and was held a prisoner a long time in Scotland:

"Once I beheld a captive, whom these wars had made an inmate of the prison-house, cheering with wicker work, (that almost seemed to him a sort of play,) his dreary hours. I asked his story. In my native tongue, (long use had made it easy as his own,) he answered thus:—Before these wars began, I dwelt upon the willowy banks of Loire; I married one who, from my boyish days, had been my play-mate. One morn, (I'll ne'er forget,) while busy choosing out the prettiest twigs to warp a cradle for our child unborn, we heard the tidings that the *Conscript lot* had fallen on me. It came like a death-knell. The mother perished, but the babe survived; and e'er my parting day, his rocking couch I made complete, and saw him sleeping smile—the smile that played upon the cheek of her who lay clay-cold. Alas! the hour soon came that forced my fettered arms to quit my child; and whether now he lives to deck with flowers the sod upon his mother's grave, or lies beneath it, by her side, I ne'er could learn. I think he's gone, and now I only wish for liberty and home, that I may see, and stretch myself and die upon that grave."

SORROW.

"Tho' check'd by time, the storm may feebler grow,
That tore it e'er while the tumbl'd stream of woe;
Sorrows there are, which tho' they seem to sleep,
'Till life's last sigh, their wonted channel keep—
Still fresh they flow from many a latent wound,
More calm indeed, but not the less profound."

"Like foam on the crest of the billow,
Which sparkles and sinks from the sight—
Like leaf of the wind-shaken willow,
Tho' transiently, beauteously bright;

Like dew-drops exhaled as they glisten—
Like perfume which dies soon as shed—
Like melody hush'd while we listen,
So memory's dreams of the dead!"

DEFENCE OF THE TYROL.

After the battle of Aspern, Bonaparte detached a force of nearly 40,000 men under the command of general Lefebvre, to subjugate the Tyrolese, who, headed by the brave and enterprising Andrew Hoser, had opposed a desperate resistance to all their attacks. The account of this expedition, as related by a Saxon major, who escaped from the destruction of those terrible days, presents one of the most striking instances of national and individual heroism that history records.

"We had penetrated to Inspruck," says the officer "without great resistance. Our entrance into the passes of the Brenner was only opposed by a small corps, which continued falling back, after an obstinate, though short resistance.—Among others, I perceived a man full eighty years old, posted against the side of a rock, and sending death among our ranks at every shot. Upon the Bavarians descending from behind, to make him prisoner, he shouted Harrah! struck the first man to the ground with a ball, seized hold of the second, and with the ejaculation, *in God's name!* precipitated himself with him into the abyss below.

"Marching onward, we heard resound from the summit of a high rock, *Stephen, shall I chop it off yet!* to which a loud *nay*, reverberated from the opposite. This was told to the Duke of Dantzick, who, notwithstanding, ordered us to advance—at the same time, he prudently withdrew from the centre to the rear. The vain, consisting of four thousand Bavarians, had just stormed a deep ravine, when we again heard hallowing over our heads, *Haus! for the most Holy Trinity!*—Our terror was completed by the reply that immediately followed, *In the name of the Holy Trinity, cut all loose below!* and ere a minute was elapsed, thousands of my comrades in arms were crushed, buried, and overhelmed, by an incredible heap of broken rocks, stones, and trees, hurled down upon us. We were all petrified—every one fled that could, but a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountains in immense numbers, and among them boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of us. It was not till we had got these fatal mountains six leagues behind us that we were re-assembled by the Duke, and formed into six columns. Soon after the Tyrolese appeared, headed by Hoser, the innkeeper. After a short address from, him, they gave a general fire, then flung their rifles aside, and rushed upon our bayonets. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity. They darted at our feet, threw or pulled us down, strangled us, wrenched the arms from our hands, and like enraged lions, killed all, French, Bavarians, and Saxons, that did not cry for quarter. By doing so, I, with three hundred men, was spared and set at liberty.

"When all lay dead around, and the victory was completed, the Tyrolese, as if moved by one impulse, fell upon their knees and poured forth the emotions of their hearts in prayer, under the canopy of heaven; a scene so awfully solemn, that it will ever be present in my remembrance,—I joined in the devotion, and never in my life did I pray more fervently."

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

LEONIDAS king of Sparta, suspecting a conspiracy was formed against him, fled to the temple of Minerva for shelter, whereupon Cleombrutus, his son-in-law, seized upon the government. When Leonidas was informed of this, he made his escape, taking his daughter along with him, who chose rather to fly with her father than reign with her husband. Some time after, Leonidas being restored to the throne, he advanced at the head of a band of soldiers to the temple of Cleombrutus, who, upon his change of affairs, had himself fled for refuge. He there reproached him with great warmth for having assumed the regal power, in violation of the ties of affinity between them, and for expelling him from his own country in so ignominious a manner. Cleombrutus, who had nothing to answer to these reproaches, continued seated in a profound silence, and with an aspect which sufficiently testified his confusion. His wife Cleonida stood near with her two children at her feet. She had been equally unfortunate as a wife and a daughter, but was equally faithful in each of those capacities, and had always adhered to the unfortunate side. All those who were present melted into tears at so moving a sight, and were struck with admiration at the virtue and tenderness of Cleonida, and the amiable force of conjugal love. The unfortunate princess, pointing to her mourning habit and dishevelled tresses, "Believe me, O my father!" said she, "this habit of wo which I now wear, this dejection which now appears in my countenance, and these sorrows in which you see me sunk, are not the effects of that compassion I entertain for Cleombrutus; but the sad remains of my affliction for the calamities you sustained in your flight from Sparta. Or what alas! shall I now resolve? While you reign for the future in Sparta, and triumph over the enemies who opposed you, shall I continue to live in this desolate state to which you see me reduced? Or, is it my duty to array myself in the robes of royalty and magnificence, when I behold the husband whom I received from you, in the flower of my youth, on the point of perishing by your dagger? Should he be unable to disarm your resentment, and move your soul to compassion by the tears of his wife and children, permit me to assure you that he will be punished with more severity for his imprudence, than was even intended by yourself, when he shall see a wife that is dear to him expiring at his feet; for you are not to think, that in my present condition, I will ever consent to outlive him. What appearance shall I make among the Spartan ladies after my inability to inspire my husband with compassion for my father; or to soften my father into pity for my husband? What indeed, shall I appear to them, but a daughter and a wife, always afflicted and contemned by her nearest relations!" Cleonida, at the conclusion of these words, reclined her cheek on that of Cleombrutus; while with her eyes, that spoke her sorrow in her tears, she cast a languid look on those who were present.

Leonidas, after a few moments discourse with his friends, ordered Cleombrutus to rise, and immediately to quit Sparta, but earnestly importuned his daughter to continue there, and not forsake a father who gave her such a peculiar proof of tenderness as to spare the life of her husband.—His solicitations were, however, ineffectual; and the moment Cleombrutus rose from his seat, she placed one of her children in his arms, and clasped the other in her own, and when she had offered up her prayers to the goddess, and kissed the altar, she became *a voluntary exile with her husband.*

How extremely affecting was this spectacle, and how worthy the admiration of all ages, is such a model of conjugal affection! If the heart of Cleombrutus was not entirely depraved by vain glory, and a boundless ambition to reign, he would have been sensible that banishment itself, with so virtuous a companion, was a felicity preferable to the condition of a sovereign.

ON THE WASTE OF LIFE.

In the last volume of Dr. Franklin's Memoirs is the following article on "The Waste of life." Its perusal will, no doubt produce wholesome reflection in the minds even of the most dissolute:

"Amerasa was a gentleman of good estate; he was bred to no business and could not contrive how to waste his hours agreeably; he had no relish for the proper works of life, nor any taste for the improvement of the mind; he spent generally ten hours of the four and twenty in bed, he dozed away two or three more on his couch, and as many more were dissolved in good liquor every evening, if he met with company of his own humor. Thus he made a shift to wear off ten years of his life since the paternal estate fell into his hands. One evening, as he was musing alone, his thoughts happened to take a most unusual turn, for they cast a glance backward, and he began to reflect on his manner of life. He bethought to himself what a number of beings had been made a sacrifice of to support his carcase, and how much corn and wine had been mingled with these offerings; and he set himself to compute what he had devoted since he came to the age of a man:

"About a dozen feathered creatures small and great, have, one week with another,' said he, given up their lives to prolong mine, which in ten years amounts to at least six thousand. Fifty sheep have been sacrificed in a year, with half a hecatomb of black cattle, that I might have the choicest parts offered weekly upon my table—Thus a thousand beasts, out of the flock and herd, have been slain in ten years time, to feed me, besides what the forest has supplied me with.—Many hundreds of fishes, in all their varieties, been robbed of life for my repast—and of the smallest fry some thousand: A measure of corn would hardly suffice me with fine flour for a month's provision, and this arises to above six score bushels; and many hogsheads of wine, and other liquors have passed through this body of mine—this wretched strainer of meat and drink! And what have I done, all this time, for God or man? What a vast profusion of good things upon a useless life and worthless liver! There is not the meanest creature among all those which I have devoured, but what have answered the end of its creation, better than I. It was made to support human nature, and it hath done so. Every crab and oyster I have eat, and every grain of corn I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of being with more propriety than I have done. Oh! shameful waste of life and time."

"In short, he carried on his moral reflections with so just and severe a force of reason as constrained him to change his whole course of life, to break off his follies at once, and to apply himself to gain some useful knowledge, when he was more than thirty years of age. He lived many following years with the character of a worthy man and an excellent Christian.

"He died with a peaceful conscience, and the tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb. The world, that knew the whole series of his life, were amazed at the mighty change—they beheld him as a wonder of reformation—while he himself confessed and adored the Divine power and mercy that had transformed him from a brute to a man.

"But this was a single instance, and we may almost venture to write "miracle" upon it,—Are there not numbers in this degenerate age whose lives have run to utter waste, without the least tendency to usefulness."

GIBBON'S PLEASANTRY.

While Gibbon was in Switzerland, he accidentally took up an English newspaper, which announced his death as follows:

"London, Sept. 5, 1785. It is reported, but we hope without foundation, that the celebrated Mr. Gibbon, who had retired to Lausanne, in Switzerland to finish his valuable history, lately died in that city."

Gibbon immediately forwarded the account to his friend Lord Sheffield, in London, with the following remarks:

"The hope of the newspaper writer is very handsome and obliging to the historian; yet there are several weighty reasons, which would incline me to believe that the intelligence may be true. *Primo*, it must one day be true, and therefore, may probably be so at present. *Secundo*, we may always depend on the impartiality, accuracy, and veracity, of an English newspaper. *Tertio*, which is indeed the strongest argument, we are credibly informed, that for a long time past, the said historian has not written to any of his friends in England; and as that respectable personage had always the reputation of a most exact and regular correspondent, it may be fairly concluded from his silence, that he either is or ought to be dead.

The only objection that I can foresee is the assurance, that Mr. Gibbon himself read the article as he was eating his breakfast, and laughed very heartily at the mistake of his brother historian: but as he might be desirous of concealing that unpleasant event, we shall not insist on his apparent health and spirits which might be affected by that subtle politician. He affirms, however, not only that he is alive, and was so on the 5th of September, but that his head, his heart, his stomach, are in the most perfect state, and that the climate of Lausanne has been congenial both to his mind and body. He confesses, indeed that after the last severe winter, the gout, his enemy, from whom he hoped to have escaped, pursued him to his retreat, among the mountains of Helvetia and that the siege was long though more languid than his precedent attacks; after some exercise of patience he began to creep, and gradually to walk; and though he can neither run, nor fly, nor dance, he supports himself with firmness on his two legs, and would willingly kick the impertinent gazetteer; impertinent enough, though more easily to be forgiven than the insolent *Courier du Bas Rhin* who, about three years ago, amused himself and readers with a fictitious epistle from Mr. Gibbon to Dr. Robertson."

COLLECTANEA.

PARENTAL AFFECTION.

Among the scenes, some tragic, some romantic, interspersed through Fingal, Temora, &c. no one story perhaps is to be found, so affecting as an episode which appears in the same collection, among the Songs of Selma. Daura, the daughter of Armin, has been treacherously conveyed to a rock, insulated by the sea, where she can by no means be relieved, the only boat which the coast afforded, having just been lost, with her brother in it, who had hastily, without an oar, darted from the beach to assist her. And thus her father describes her fate, and his own wretchedness:

"Alone, on the sea-beat rock, my daughter was heard to complain. Frequent and loud were her cries, nor could her father relieve her. All night I stood on the shore. I saw her by the faint beam of the moon. All night I heard her cries. Loud was the wind, and the rain beat hard on the side of the mountain. Before morning appeared, her voice was weak. It died away like the evening breeze among the grass of the rocks. Spent with grief, she expired, and left her father alone. When the storms of the mountain come, when the north lifts the waves on high, I sit by the sounding shore, and look at the fatal rock. Often, by the setting moon, I see the ghosts of my children. Half-viewless, they walk in mournful conference. Will none of you speak? They do not regard their father."

The *parent* who can read this without being affected, must be either more or less than a being of common sensations.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDUM.

LADY JANE GREY.

This amiable victim of envy and ambition was endowed with a solidity of understanding and quickness of perception, scarcely to be equalled either in ancient or modern history; yet, whilst her mind was deeply engaged in researches after theological and metaphysical knowledge, her attention was peculiarly directed towards acquiring those graces so essential to the adorning a female character;—to a beautiful face, and lovely form, were united a sweetness that captivated, and an elegance that charmed; and she was so perfectly mistress of the rules of politeness, that she never deviated from them by any accident. To her superiors she was respectful; to her equals courteous; and to her inferiors mildly gentle, and sweetly condescending; in short, she was one of those characters that are held up to posterity, to prove the existence of *virtue*, and the possibility of *perfection*.

TEMPLE OF FEMALE FORTUNE.

FROM KOTZEBUE'S TRAVELS.

This temple really merits preservation. When Coriolanus threatened his country at the head of an army of Volscians, his mother and his wife proceeded to his camp, to interfere for Rome. He relented, and this temple was built in commemoration of the event. A statue of Femal Fortune was erected to touch. It was miraculous, and had praised with a loud voice the matrons who subdued the resolution of Coriolanus.

The temple is constructed of a sort of brick-work, is of a quadrangular form, and decorated with pilasters. Part of its architecture discovers a more refined taste; and hence some of the learned are of opinion that the wife of Marcus Aurelius had it repaired.

CHARITY.—"Charity," says an old writer, is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands. Gifts and alms are the expressions, not the essence of virtue. A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being charitable, and may be charitable, when he is not able to bestow any thing. Charity is therefore a habit of good will or benevolence in the soul, which disposes us to the love, assistance, and relief of mankind, especially of those who stand in need of it. The poor man, who has this excellent frame of mind, is no less entitled to the reward of this virtue, than the man who founds a college.

Reflection.—'There is a God.' The plants of the valley, and the cedars of the mountain proclaim him; the insect hums his praise; the elephant salutes him with the rising day; the bird warbles his praise among the foliage; the lightning announces his power; and ocean declares his immensity.—Man alone has said, 'there is no God.'
—*Chateaubriand.*

A GENEALOGY HUNTER.

Frederick of Saxony, surnamed the Sage, rendered his claim to this title doubtful, by his attention to the descent of his family. A celebrated genealogist had told him, that a copy of his pedigree was preserved in Noah's ark. To substantiate this account, the prince neglected all affairs of state, to the great regret of his ministers, who remonstrated with him on the absurdity, but all to no purpose. At length his cook, who was his favourite buffoon, desired an audience of him, when he told the emperor, that this curiosity to know his origin was neither useful nor honourable. "At present," said the jester, "I look upon you as subordinate only to the Deity; but if you search into Noah's ark, perhaps I shall discover that you and I are cousins, as we have all had our relations there." What the serious advice of his ministers could not effect, was performed by the emperor's cook.

European Intelligence.

arrival at Boston has brought London papers to the 6th of March. A British force, under Admiral Neal, was blockading Algiers in February. The Algerines were said to have at sea, on the coast of Spain, two frigates, two corvettes, and several smaller vessels. The Marquis of Lansdown had fixed on the 15th of March for making his motion, in the House of Lords, for the immediate acknowledgment of the independence of South America.

King Ferdinand is said to have appointed the Duke de Alcudia, (formerly the Duke of San Fernando,) Ambassador to this country.

The death of the Marquis of Titchfield, a promising young nobleman, and a nephew of Mr. Canning, is announced in the papers of the 6th. The death of Mr. Viotti, a celebrated performer on the violin, is also announced in the same paper. Mrs. Siddons, the greatest tragic actress of her day, was so alarmingly indisposed that her medical friends had little hopes of her recovery. Sir Thomas Bell died on the 5th, most deservedly regretted. He was elected, at one period, one of the Sheriffs of London—was treasurer of the Scotch Hospital, and indefatigable in his zeal and activity for the promotion of the objects of this and the other benevolent institutions in the metropolis.—Mr. Bowdich, the African traveller, died on the river Gambia, on the 10th of January, having just completed a survey of that river.

GREECE.—Advices are to the 1st February.—Lord Byron, and Colonels Stanhope and Delamar, were concerting measures with Mavrocordato for besieging Lepanto. Some Algerine vessels which had taken shelter under the guns of that fortress, were blockaded by six Hydriote vessels. It is mentioned, in letters from Smyrna, that the Turks in Crete had received reinforcements from Egypt. The Greek Bonds are 2½ premium in London.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, dated January 27, speak positively of the disastrous situation of the Turks. It seems certain that the fire which broke out in the arsenal on the night of the 25th of January, was caused by incendiaries, and that the damage done was very great, although the Turks pretended that it was completely subdued without any considerable loss. It is also confirmed that the Persians in the neighbourhood of Bagdad have made hostile movements.

A man named Daniel Grimshire, was executed on the 2d of March, at Reading, for the murder of his infant child. He denied his guilt until the morning of his execution, when he made a full confession of the crime, with all the circumstances attending its perpetration; from which it appeared he had meditated the crime for several weeks, in which period he thrice attempted to carry it into execution, but his resolution had as often failed him. On the evening this horrid crime was committed, he availed himself of the absence of his wife, and taking the kettle of hot water from the side of the fire, poured the liquor into the mouth of the infant in its cradle. The motive for doing this diabolical act, appears to have been a desire of separating from his wife, with whom he had had some quarrels, and returning to his employment as a shepherd. Immense numbers assembled to witness the execution of this wretched individual, and many of the spectators appeared much affected by the awful spectacle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 22d of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his statement of the Financial condition of the Kingdom, and his estimates of the revenue. The produce of the revenue for the last year, amounting to 56,672,999£, affords a surplus over the expenditure, including five millions appropriated to the reduction of the national debt, of 1,710,985£. According to the estimate, there will be a surplus for the five ensuing years of 4,135,000. He therefore proposes a reduction of taxes, amounting to a little more than a million annually, viz: duty on rum, 150,000; Coal, 100,000; Wool, 350,000; and Silk, 462,020. He proposes to reduce the duty on foreign wool, from 6d. a pound, the present duty, to one penny a pound—to allow British wool to be exported—and to impose an export duty on British wool of one penny a pound. "Thus," the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarks, "we shall sweep away needless, and, I think, injurious statutes of restriction, and not merely those, but penalties, oaths, and Heaven knows what besides."

He proposes also to convert the four per cent. Stocks, amounting to 75,000,020£ to three and a half per cents. not reimbursable until 1827, by which operation a saving will be made of 375,000, and the amount of stock remain the same.

SCRAPS

From late London Papers.

Mr. Coleman has been appointed Licenser of Plays, vice Larpent deceased.—The Academy of the Fine Arts at Paris, has lately elected the six following foreign associates, viz. Messrs. Alvares, sculptor—Longhi, engraver—Rossini, musical composer—Schinckel, architect——Thorwaldsen, sculptor—and Zingarelli, musical composer.—Talma, is about to appear in *two characters in one tragedy*; the first finishes with the second, and the last begins in the third act. This is, at least, a novelty to provoke curiosity.—In the five years from 1817 to 1821 inclusive, the population of France increased nine hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and four souls.—Last Easter the capital of the christian world, [Rome] contained 136,269 inhabitants. In 1814, there were only 120,505. The number of deaths continues, since the year 1817, to exceed that of births.—Last year 5480 persons died, and only 4563 were baptized. There are at Rome, 27 bishops, 1393 priests, 1365 monks and friars, and above 400 seminarists.—The new tragedy, which was intended to be brought out at Covent-Garden theatre, and of which report spoke in such high terms, has been withdrawn, the new licenser having refused to sanction its representation.—A saucer of red currants, were in Covent garden market the last week in February, and the price was only a sovereign!

A surgical operation was performed at St. Louis hospital, in Paris, the last season, on a peasant of La Fere, who swallowed a small reptile, two years before. Tortured by excruciating pain, the man, last season entered St Louis hospital to be opened. An incision was made a little below the cordiac orifice of the stomach, which exposed the animal; it immediately coiled itself back from the opening, out of sight. An assistant put his finger into the wound and drew out a snake two and a half feet long, and eighteen lines in circumference. It lived sixty hours. The patient felt great relief immediately; his recovery was rapid.

London Female Fashions for March.

Shaded striped silk dress of gros de Naples; the corsage a la blouse; the fulness confined at the top with three satin rouleaus, equidistant. Long easy sleeve, finished at the wrist with rouleaus of purple and aurora, or orange colour; the upper sleeve very full, and intersected with satin rouleaus, as at the wrist. The skirt touches the ground behind, and is finished with two satin rouleaus, of the darkest shade, of each colour; above is an ornamented crescent, composed of three semicircular bands; the points or horns united by a satin star, and placed alternately up and down. Elizabethean ruff of very fine tulle, worked muslin ruffles, cornette or cottage cap of tulle, disposed in couffants by alternate rouleaus of aurora and purple satin; one side has a double row of boullants and a quilling of tulle behind; the strings are of broad figured gauze ribbon, crest under the chin, and tie at the top in the front of the cap. The hair parted in front, with a few ringlets on each side. Green cachemere shawls, and green kid shoes.

Evening dress—Dress of yellow China crape; the corsage cut bias, made rather high and plain, simply ornamented round the bust with a wheel trimming of the same colour in satin and gauze, composed of ornamented rings placed at equal distances on a circular satin wadded stem or rouleau. The corsage is rather long, and set in a band with satin corded edges, and fastened behind with a rosette to correspond. Tucker of fine blond, drawn drawn at the top with a silken thread. Short full sleeve, with perpendicular rows of wheel trimming. The skirt is decorated with the same trimming, only much larger, and with the wadded satin hem at the bottom, gives weight and grace to the folds of the drapery. The hair is arranged in one row of large regular curls, and two long yellow ostrich feathers, tripped with ponceau, are placed on the right side, and bend over the head. Necklace, ear rings, and bracelets of topaz and turquoise. Embroidered lace scarf, with Vandyke ends; white kid gloves; white satin shoes.

THE EGYPTIAN MUMMY,

Now exhibiting at Earle & Sully's, in Chesnut street, opposite the State House.

OUTER COFFIN.

Notice was given last week in the Saturday Evening Post, of the arrival in this city, of the Egyptian Mummy, presented by Van Lennep & Co. of Smyrna, to the Boston Medical College. We have now the pleasure of presenting to our readers an accurate representation of the cover of the Sarcophagus, in which this curious preservation is contained, together with a clear and very interesting description of it, from the pen of Dr. Warren, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, at Cambridge. That gentleman has turned his attention in a particular manner to the subject of embalming, as practised by the ancients—a subject abounding with the most curious facts, and embracing a great extent of historical investigation. We may expect shortly, a work on this department of antiquities from the hand of that gentleman.

"The mummy," says Warren, "presented by Mr. Van Lennep to the Massachusetts General Hospital, was enclosed in a large deal box. On opening this, the outer coffin or sarcophagus appeared, as represented in the plate. It is a wooden box, seven feet long, and of a breadth proportioned to the length, like the proportion of the human body. The upper part of it is carved, in a very striking and peculiar style, to represent a human head; and as it appears from the authors who have described the customs of the Egyptians, it was intended to be a likeness of the deceased person. The head is covered with a striped cloth or turban, on the upper part of which is painted a globe. The face has the character which has generally been considered as belonging to the Egyptians. The skin is of a reddish colour, the eyes black, nose broad, but not bad proportioned, mouth well formed. The face is broad and short; it has a very agreeable expression approaching to a smile. The shoulders are invested with a highly ornamented mantle, on the forepart of which the turban is seen depending. Below the mantle, in the middle is seen the winged globe, by some considered as the sign for eternity; by others as the emblem of Agathodæmod or Chunuphis of the Greek authors, the oldest representation of the divine power admitted by the Egyptians; and it may therefore be believed to be significant of the immortality of the soul of the deceased, or else to be the symbol of the divine protection. On each side of the globe are seen hieroglyphics. In the second compartment or tablet, below the globe, we have the representation of a most singular groupe, exhibiting the last judgment of the deceased and his reception by various divinities. According to Diodorus, the body of every person, from the King down, underwent this ceremony.—Two and forty judges were collected on the banks of the canal, where the relations appeared; and a boat being prepared, before the body was put in it, any one might bring forward accusations against the deceased, which being examined by the judges, if found to be true, prevented the body from possessing the honors of a public funeral; but if they were thought false, the accusers were severely punished; then the relations finished their mourning, pronounced the praises of the deceased, and declared him about to enjoy a happy eternity with the pious in the regions of Hades. In the rolls found with mummies, on the coffins and in the tombs, this judgment is almost always pictured by the figure of a balance in the form of a cross, near which two personages are standing and apparently weighing the merits of the deceased; seeming to officiate as his good and evil genius, each wishing to draw the scale to his own side. Finally the scale of the good genius preponderates; judgment is given in favor of the dead person, and he is then to be introduced to the company of the gods. As a preliminary to this honor, he is invested with some of the insignia of Osiris if a male, or of Isis if a female.

"In this tablet, we notice six personages on the left, who are looking to the right, and two persons on the right, looking to the left. Behind the last of these, that is, on the extreme right, is seen the balance in the form of a cross with a Cerberus as the evil genius sitting on its left, and a hieroglyphic representation of the friendly divinity on the right. The Cerberus is seen on the left; but on the right of the balance appears the friendly divinity in person, bearing the head of a wolf. The figure next the balance without any other garment than a kirtle, is supposed to be that of the deceased, coming from judgment, under the protection of a divinity who has hold of his hand and seems to have taken him under his protection, in order to present him to the assembly of deities. At the head of these is the serpent, supposed by some to have been regarded as the good angel by the Egyptians. Next follows the great Osiris, the principal deity of the Egyptians, designated by his mitre, and his staff or sceptre, the emblem of power; he has the attitude of receiving the new comer presented to him. After Osiris are seen five other personages, bearing the heads of a dog, a baboon, a hawk, a wolf, respectively, supposed to be representations of the important divinities Anubis, Macedo, and others. These paintings therefore confirm the account of the judgment after death, transmitted to us by Diodorus Siculus.

"The third tablet consists of hieroglyphic writing, arranged in columns, extended from above downward, as was the manner of the Egyptians.

"The fourth represents the hearse bearing the coffin of the deceased. The hearse has the form of a quadruped, perhaps a lion; a style of furniture very much affected by the Egyptians. The coffin is represented as carved at the head. Below the hearse are four vessels, containing resinous and odoriferous substances, employed in embalming. At the head and foot are seen the tutelary hawk, or vulture, with stretched out wings, as if to protect the hearse, and between them is an eye with a tear, the symbol for mourning.

"The fifth tablet consists of hieroglyphics.

"The sixth, placed on the projecting foot of the coffin, exhibits a series of red and white stripes, twenty in number, which may be supposed to indicate the age of the deceased; on the base, supporting these, stands the tutelary hawk, surrounded by hieroglyphics, and among them is distinguished the eye with a tear."

An object so curious as this, can hardly fail to attract general attention. It would be a reproach to the intelligence and science of our city, to suppose that a curiosity so rare, on this side the Atlantic, and connected with so many subjects of interesting reflection, can be passed by. Parents who have children growing up around them, and for whom they are anxiously securing every advantage for improvement, should take them to see an object so well calculated to excite the attention of the youthful mind, and to rouse in it a curiosity for knowing more about antiquity. There could not be a more appropriate introduction to the perusal of Rollin.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

THE MUMMY.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction lately in Charleston, to his friend in Georgia, and is copied by permission, and offered for publication in the Gazette.

Dear Colonel—I have just come from visiting the greatest curiosity I ever beheld; it is a young lady only three thousand years old—a sombre complexioned lass from Egypt, the land of the Pharoahs, the Ptolemies, the Pyramids! She is arrayed in a cere-cloth framed on the banks of the Nile, and stands in a "narrow house," decorated with all the taste and science of the most learned people in existence, long before the invention of letters. "Dark and unlovely are her looks," though she does not actually "grin horribly a ghastly smile," her fair and well set teeth appearing full and undecayed as the everlasting brightness of the star under which she was embalmed.

Singular fated girl! Little did she think, when on her dying couch, that she would be exposed in this "undiscovered country," some thirty centuries after mortal existence, to the keen gaze of male curiosity, without a sense of shrinking modesty, and serve as a spectacle of curious wonder, a mere "thing to make comparison on," and show the belles of this new world, in the deathless language of one Shakespear, a man of yesterday compared with her, that "though they paint an inch thick, to her complexion must they come at last." Alas, poor Cleopatra! did I view a symbol of thy matchless beauty, in this thy ancestor of "the olden time."

Three thousand years ago, the lady I now descant upon, was in Thebes, the city with its hundred gates—she now is in Charleston—what a traveller! Three thousand years hence, what will Charleston be! Awful comparison! What is Babylon, Nineveh, Balbec, Palmyra, Persepolis! Yes—what will our boasted four corners the city-hall, court-house, arsenal, and St. Michael's church with its lofty spire, what will they be in thirty centuries? Buried in earth or ocean, from which they rose, and "not a stone tell where they lie."

Three thousand years is a kind of eternity to the human mind. It brings us, at a moment's glance, to the remotest ages of antiquity. When the patriarch Joseph died, "they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt." Genesis l. 26.—And so doubtless was Potiphar's wife, and this object now before my eyes might possibly be the remains of that very personage! *Ecce signum!* I must confess that of all the natural or artificial curiosities I ever beheld, nothing ever filled my mind with so many profound, striking and extraordinary sensations.

By the arrival of the ship Sachem, at Boston on the 18th inst. from St. Lucas, North west coast, we learn, that a Russian sloop of war, was surveying the port of St. Francisco, during the months of February and March 1823, and sailed thence to the N. W. Coast, in search of our vessels engaged in trading there. The Captain of the sloop of war, informed the Commandant of St. Francisco, that he should capture all vessels found breaking the Imperial Ukase. When the Sachem left every thing was peaceable there, but the inhabitants were much alarmed for fear the Russians meant to possess themselves of the country. They adhere to the Mexican government, but the communication between that and California was tardy, and at times intercepted. The Russians still continue their settlement about 30 miles to the Northward of Port Bodega, and have taken possession of that place, where they have lately built two vessels.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of New-York, now in Russia, dated St. Petersburg, November 20, 1823.

Although this is a very magnificent place, it is to a stranger, unacquainted with the language, excessively dull at this season. The nights are tediously long—the sun rises about 9 o'clock, or a little after, makes a short stay, and is off. We dine by candle-light, after which is an evening of six or seven hours, which it is hard work to dispose of, since my eyes will not permit me to read much,—which is not so very unlucky, since I have very little to read: such a thing as a newspaper, I hardly ever see. I have just now quite a treat on hand, having borrowed from a gentleman here a few English newspapers, between two and three years old. English and American papers are prohibited here, and nothing is published but by leave of the Government, so that the people in general know very little of what is really going on in the world. A friend lent me a few papers lately, upon my promising that they should not be seen, even in my room. No prudent man here dares express his political opinions; and indeed we rarely sit down to dinner without one or more spies at the table—even the very servants are in the pay of the police. A few weeks since, a gentleman in our house was sitting in his room, writing at a table upon which lay his letters and papers, when in marched two officers of police, who said they came by order of the military governor, to take possession of his papers: without further ceremony they swept every table and drawer of every thing in the shape of a paper—examined the room, and even went so far as to try the seats of the chairs, to see if there was not something concealed in the stuffing;—this they did by crooked shaped iron rods. This man was actually serving the Government, and had come from England here to give them a secret, which the English Government would have given him fifty thousand pounds sterling not to divulge. It was a most fortunate circumstance for me that I brought a letter of introduction to our Minister here; it may save me much trouble, in case of accident.

PARA.—By the schr. Astrea, from Cayenne, we have received, says the New York Evening Post, a confirmation of the account from Para of the massacre which lately occurred at that place. It appears that the Militia who had been for some time without pay, had proceeded to plunder the public stores, when Capt Grenfell, commander of a brig of war in the Imperial service, secretly landed a large body of men, attacked the Militia, killed and wounded many, and secured the remainder, about 260. These he carried on board his brig and secured them under hatches. The dreadful consequence of this act, was, that but four were found alive the next morning. The natives of the country became exasperated at this horrible massacre, and vowed to sacrifice the European inhabitants to their revenge—in consequence of which, the latter, after applying to the Portuguese Government for protection, but without success, immediately embarked in the brig Mary Ellen, and arrived at Bridgetown. The whole number is 62, including the British Consul, many merchants and several Portuguese gentlemen. It is stated that his Britannic Majesty's ship *Eden* and *Scout*, were to proceed forthwith to Para.

Weekly Compendium.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield, of our city has arrived at New York, in the packet ship Orbit, Tinkham, from Liverpool. The health of Mr. S. is said to be improved.

Francis S. Cox, Esq. bearer of despatches from the American Minister at Buenos Ayres, to the government of the United States, came passenger in the brig Argus, arrived at this port. Information of the loss of the ship Armmius, Davidson, of Baltimore, last from Gibraltar, bound to Buenos Ayres, together with her cargo of 5000 barrels flour, on the Chica Bank, is received by this vessel. The crew with difficulty escaped, with loss of clothing, &c.

The capital prize of 2080 dollars, in the Union Canal Lottery, 10th class, was sold at Gian's Lucky Office. The fortunate owner received the cash immediately after the drawing was over, on Thursday afternoon last. Such promptitude in paying prizes is worthy of notice.

Mr. Joseph Lancaster, whose system of education has been so successful in the United States, together with his family, sailed from this port on Thursday, in the brig Ann, Miercken, for Laguira.

The public are cautioned respecting counterfeit Five Dollar notes on the Bank of Delaware. The paper is of a lighter color, and the wheat sheaf larger in the spurious than in the genuine bill.

The Dye-House of Mr. Joseph Boston, in Race street, was partly destroyed by fire on Thursday night, which broke out between nine and ten o'clock. No damage was sustained to the goods which were in the house, or any of the materials belonging to the establishment. It is supposed to have been set on fire by design.

The dry goods store No. 3½ south Second street, occupied by Samuel R. Lawyer, was partly destroyed, on Sunday night, by fire. The adjoining buildings on each side were more or less injured; but the amount of loss is trifling when we comprehend the imminent danger to which they were exposed, and from which, by the active exertions of our fire-men, they were rescued. Mr. Lawyer's goods were insured to the amount of $5000.

A man by the name of Hannah Swan, was found drowned in the river Delaware, a short time since, some distance below New Castle. A number of papers were found on him, among others a deed for a tract of land in the county of Hampshire, (Mass.) They are in the hands of Mr. Peter Ogle, coroner of New-Castle county, residing at Christiana Bridge, (Del.)

At a meeting of the Board for Internal Improvement, of North Carolina, held at Raleigh on the 29th ult. it was agreed to subscribe, on behalf of the State, for $25,000 of additional Stock in the Cape Fear Company, and to commence improvements on that river, below Fayetteville, as soon as the present high water shall subside.

General William Hull is about to publish, in the Boston Statesman, "Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army, in the year 1812."—The editor of the Boston Courier says, "We have seen part of the manuscript, and can bear testimony to the interesting nature of the history."

Two fine fresh Salmon, the first offered for sale in the Boston market this season, were disposed of last week—one for 27 dollars and the other for 30 dollars.

The Grand Jury of N. York has discharged the three Spaniards lately brought to that city from St. Jago, charged with murdering Capt. Jabin, of of the brig Edward. No evidence appeared against them, and they agreed in stating that the brig was upset, by which the captain was drowned.

Lieut. Morris, arrived at St. Louis, from the Council Bluffs, brings news of the murder of five men, (belonging to the trading establishment of Messrs B. Pratte & Co.) by the Yanctons, and one of the Columbia Fur Company, by the Aricaree Indians.

Rebecca Preston, under sentence of death, for the murder of her infant child, now imprisoned in the city of Baltimore, and who was to have been executed yesterday, has had her sentence commuted by the Governor of Maryland to imprisonment at hard labour for ten years, one-twelfth of which to be passed in solitary confinement in the cells.

A destructive Fire occurred at St. John N. B. on the morning of the 8th inst.—About forty buildings were destroyed—Loss estimated at 200,000 dollars. The principal sufferers are N. Merritt, Esq. S. Dabrow, Esq. Mr. Thos. Nisbet, and Mr. Thos. Adams.

Elbert Henderson, Esq. of New-York has presented to the Apprentices' Library of that city, one hundred and twenty volumes, being his second donation, selected by a committee, at his request from Eastburn's extensive collection of books.

The Chief Judge of the Island of Trinidad, has awarded $400 to Wareham Bunnell, of New Haven, for being falsely imprisoned by the Harbour master.

Lady Morgan has published a history of the "Life and Times of Salvator Rosa."

Ferdinand, and Thomas Fairfax, Esqs. the great grandsons of General Fairfax, the colleague of Oliver Cromwell, during the struggle between Charles the 1st and the Parliament of England, are said to be living near Washington, where they hold extensive, although not very flourishing estates.

On the 31st March, grasshoppers, about half grown, and in considerable numbers, were seen in the town of Winthrop, Maine, alive and active.

It is estimated that if Congress shall remain in session until the 15th of May, the pay of its Members alone, will amount to upwards of four hundred thousand dollars.

A bill has been introduced into the English House of Commons, to consolidate and amend the Bankrupt Laws. The alterations intended are said to be an approximation to the Scotch *cessio bonorum*. By the present laws, an act of bankruptcy is treated as a criminal act, but the bill now introduced, tends to remove that doctrine.

Vaccination.—More than ten thousand persons have been vaccinated in Boston, since the 10th of January last, half of the number at the public expence. There are now but very few persons in that city who are liable to the infection of Small Pox.

Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, has received during the last month 3242 dollars and 42 cents—and J. Nicklin, Esq. has issued Bibles and Testaments to the value of 4625 dollars and 78 cents.

On the 24 inst. eight persons were drowned at Quebec, (Canada,) by the upsetting of a batteau. This distressing calamity is said to have arisen, from the unskilful manner in which two bullocks on board were tied. One of the animals got loose, and upset the boat.

A Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, has been lost by one vote in the House of Representatives of Louisiana. There is now under consideration a bill for the establishment of a Bank, with a capital of Four Millions, instead of a Loan Office—but it was expected not to pass the House of Representatives. A writer represents such an institution necessary to relieve the planters from the embarrassments which the failure of their crops for the last two years has produced.

Frederick Rutledge, Esq. of Charleston, was drowned on Monday, the 22d instant, by falling overboard from the ferry boat while crossing from the city to Haddrill's Point. He was a few minutes previously overpowered by a sudden fit of illness and sunk down against the gunwale of the boat, with his back to the water—shortly afterwards, placing both his hands upon his heart, he fell backwards into the water, seemingly without sense or motion, and immediately sunk. The event excited much sorrow in Charleston.

Captain Davis, of the brig Jane, from St. Croix, who arrived at Boston on the 18th inst. in fifteen days, reports, that on the 30th ult. information was received at that place, from St. Thomas, that on the 24th ult. in Sail Rock Passage, an American brig and a Spanish schr. were boarded by an open boat, full of pirates, and all hands murdered except a boy, who saved his life by swiming, being near Porto Rico. He reached land and gave information. The next day the pirates began to circulate the money robbed from the vessel in Porto Rico, were apprehended, confessed their guilt, and seven were hanged.

Capt. Burrill, from St. Domingo city, arrived at New York, says that, in the latter part of February, a plot was discovered among the Spanish inhabitants to revolt against the Government, and declare that part of the island independent. A number of the conspirators were arrested. Four of them were executed on the 12th of March, and twelve others were sentenced to imprisonment for a period of two or five years.

A singular Child was born near East Liberty, Fayette county, N. C. having six toes on each foot, and five fingers and a thumb on each hand. This son, who is the seventh in succession, (the mother never had a daughter,) it has been already pronounced, by the old woman in attendance, will make one of the first rate and best physicians in the western hemisphere!

A letter from Calvert county Md. of the 2d of April, received by a gentleman in Baltimore states, that on the day previous, Charles L. Dougherty was shot by George W. Crane, and expired on the spot without speaking a word. The gun was charged with balls. The dispute between them arose as to the right of property. Crane gave himself up immediately, and was been committed to jail to await his trial.

Hail Storm.—On the 12th inst. the town of Taylorsville, Hanover county, Va. was visited by the most tremendous rain and hail storm that has occurred in that neighborhood for forty years. Some of the hail stones were as large as hen's eggs, and broke the glass in windows, killed a number of pigs, fowls, &c. A gentleman who was travelling, near that place, was compelled to take off his saddle and put it on his head to save his life. He was very much pelted with the hail. The storm commenced about 3 o'clock, P. M.

Charlottesville, (Va.) April 9.—The Visitors of the University of Virginia met in Charlottesville, on Monday last. Among the number in attendance we were happy to see Ex-Presidents Jefferson and Madison. We understand they have adopted measures for putting the institution into operation as soon as possible—perhaps during the ensuing autumn.

On the evening of the 16th instant, Mr. James M'Dougal, blacksmith, was accidently caught by the fly wheel of the rolling mill and steel factory, corner of Washington and Laight streets, New York, and in an instant was crushed to atoms.—The wheel, weighing four tons, was revolving at the rate of 60 times a minute, having a space of only two inches on each side. The deceased was literally ground to pieces. He has left a family to lament this calamity. The wheel was broken in two pieces, one of which, weighing 700 lbs. went through the wall of the building with great velocity.

A paragraph in the Kingston, Jam. Courant of the 19th ult. says: As Mr. Henderson, his Britannic majesty's consul general to the republic of Colombia, was proceeding by the river Magdalena to Bogota, accompanied by his family, on their arriving at Mompox, one of his sons, a fine promising youth, was induced to bathe, and in the act he was seized on by an alligator, and immediately disappeared. A dog that was swimming at the same time, met a similar fate.

Advices from Falmouth, (Jam.) dated March 13, have been received at Charleston; they state that the schooner Clyde, Lowe, from Principe which arrived there on the 12th, reports that three days previous to leaving the above place, (the 7th of March) some fishermen who had been trawling on the South Keys, informed them that about the latter end of February, a pirate, schooner rigged, had captured an American loaded with flour, and afterwards set fire to the vessel. What had become of the crew they did not know. The pirate was seen by the Clyde's crew, and it was current that five or six piratical vessels were cruising on the South side and West end of Cuba.

Our Boston Correspondent has forwarded us the following extract from the journal of a passenger on board the ship Charles, Capt. Chastman, from Boston, bound to Matanzas:—

"Friday, March 12, 9 A. M. saw the schr. Alexander, of Philadelphia, lying by with a drag out ahead, having lost both masts, rigging, &c. all washed overboard. Came within a stone's throw of her; she had the remnants of an American flag flying, hoisted on a pole; saw four men on deck, who made a signal for assistance. Those poor sufferers, who it is supposed are now no more, brought their baggage on deck. The ship was hove too, and lay two hours or more—found we drifted so fast, no appearance of the gale moderating, and no possibility of rendering them any assistance, set our foresail and bore away."

Florence, (Alab.) March 25.—A dreadful rencontre took place on the public street in this place, on Friday morning, the 10th inst. Maj. Kilcrease, of Lawrence county, Tennessee, with two other gentlemen, was riding apparently out of town, when he was met by Colonel Lowe, of this vicinity—they were both armed. Col. Lowe had his pistol in his hand—Maj. Kilcrease had his in his holsters. Col. Lowe had approached the Major so nearly when he discovered him, that he had no time to draw his weapon. To avoid the fire, Maj.

Kilcrease threw himself from his horse, and, at the same instant, Col. Lowe's pistol was discharged.—No injury was done—but, before Major Kilcrease could return the shot, (who, when he fell, took with him one of his pistols, and, on foot, pursued the Colonel a short distance,) Col. Lowe had got into a house, where he re-loaded his pistol. Major Kilcrease, afterwards, walked in the direction of the house in which Col. Lowe then was, with his pistols in his hands. Col. Lowe stepped out, and at a distance of about twenty yards, they levelled at each other, and Major Kilcrease fell, having received a shot in his forehead. He lived until the 23d instant, when he breathed his last. This was a horrible spectacle to be acted in the face of a civilized community: we wish never again to witness such another.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

An accident of a very serious nature has occurred to one of the Baltimore Steam Boats. It is related as follows, in a letter from Captain Robinson:

"In coming down the Patapsco river, on Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, I discovered the steam boat Eagle apparently enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and she shortly after made a signal of distress. I then bore down to her, and on coming alongside was informed that one of her boilers had bursted—that one man (a United States' soldier) had been killed—Mr. Murray, an eminent lawyer of Baltimore, dangerously scalded, and Capt. Weems, and three or four of his crew, very much injured. I took her in tow, and in a few minutes discovered her to be on fire, and with considerable exertions succeeded in putting it out. I then returned to Baltimore with the unfortunate sufferers, which occasioned my detention this morning. The Eagle had cast-iron heads in her boilers. The after head of the starboard boiler burst into atoms, and a piece of cast-iron went through the cabin as far back as the ladies' cabin, tearing every thing before it. The main body of the boiler went forward to the bows, which killed the soldier in the forward cabin. I never saw so complete a wreck below deck."

While two watchmen of Norfolk Va. were making their last round, early on Sunday morning last, and while examining the doors and windows of Messrs. J. & W. Southgate's Warehouse, they were suddenly startled by a black fellow rushing out of the Warehouse door, who immediately levelled the first watchman that presented himself, with an iron bar; the other watchman, who had by this time come up, gave the villain a heavy blow over the head with his club at the moment he was raising the gun bar, to prostrate him as he had the other. The blow staggered him for a moment, but recovering himself, he rushed by the watchmen and jumping into the dock landed on the next wharf, and made his escape. It was more necessary to procure surgical aid for the wounded watchmen, than to pursue the robber; but he has since been taken.

The following is copied from the New-York Gazette, by which it will be seen how strong and clear circumstantial evidence may be against those perfectly innocent; and in the present case it is not improbable but for the subsequent arrest and confession of the burglar Van Tassel, that a man, guiltless of the offence, would have suffered its penalties.

On Saturday night last, the store of Luther Savage, corner of Augustus and Pearl streets, was broken open and robbed of a desk containing 33 dollars and a silver watch. The next morning the desk was found in a vacant lot in Augustus-street, and a man near it. He was arrested on about two hours on suspicion, but denied all knowledge of the robbery. He was however searched, and the watch found in his possession, which of course fixed the guilt of the transaction on him. In the course of the day however suspicions were excited that a young man named Abraham Van Tassel, who left the store at a late hour on the night on which the robbery was committed was the perpetrator of the act. He was thereupon arrested, and on examination all the money except one shilling and nine pence, was found in his possession. He then made a confession of his guilt, and fully acquitted the other man of any participation, and he was consequently liberated.

It appears that Van Tassel had left the watch in the desk, for fear of being detected, if it should be found in his possession; and that the man first mentioned, in passing that way, discovered the desk and took out the watch.

Woodbury, (N. J.) April 21—On Wednesday last, a decently dressed man stopped at the house of Mr. Zane, near Clement's Bridge, on the Haddonfield and Chew's Landing road, and asked for a drink of water—while one of the family was getting the water, he walked up and down and exhibited a considerable degree of mental agitation and distress. After partaking of the water he left the house and proceeded towards the bridge, where he was observed by a child to walk to and fro several times, and then to spring over the railing—During this time the man of the house was absent, and when he returned, he enquired where the stranger had gone, when the child replied that he had jumped off the bridge on board of a flat. Mr. Zane knowing there was no flat there, immediately hastened to the creek, where the stranger was still floating on the water—he called to him to swim, and the man answered that he could not—a rail was then thrown to him, but our informant does not state that he made an effort to save himself—his distance from the shore precluded the possibility of timely assistance,—and he sunk to rise no more.

The body has been recovered, and from papers found in his pocket, his name has been found to be Isaac Thomas. He was from Philadelphia, where he has a wife and family.—An inquest was held on the body by Judge Sickler.

HORRID BARBARITY.

Indianapolis, March 30.—It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most outrageous transactions that has occurred since the settlement of the state. We have been enabled to collect the following particulars, from the information of a traveller who has just passed through the neighbourhood, and in whose veracity we place the utmost confidence:

It seems that a party of Indians, ten in number, consisting of three men, three women, two girls about half grown, and two small boys, were encamped on Fall Creek, in Madison county, about eight miles above the Falls, and 35 miles above this place, for the purpose of hunting. On Monday, the 22d of this instant, a party of five white men, and two boys, went to the camp and decoyed the three men away from the camp, for the ostensible purpose of assisting them to hunt some cattle. After they had gone some distance from the camp, two of the Indians were shot dead; the third made his escape, badly wounded. In the evening of the same day, the same party returned to the camp, and, after making some professions of friendship, murdered the whole of the women and children. Their bodies were most shockingly mangled, for the purpose of producing an impression that it was the work of Indians, and thrown into a hole of water, occasioned by the falling of a tree. One of the men killed one of the children by taking it by the heels and beating its brains out against a tree. On Tuesday the place was visited by a party of men, when one of the women was found still alive, but died on the evening of the next day. At the time the camp was first visited after the massacre, the property of the Indians, consisting of guns, skins, furs, &c. was still at the camp, and was left there unmolested, but on the succeeding day, when the place was visited by a party of men from the falls of Fall Creek, the bodies were found entirely stripped, and every species of property carried away.

We are further informed, that one of the lads concerned in the murder (and who was compelled to assist, by the threats of his father,) soon after the transaction, gave information, and five of the party concerned were immediately arrested, and are now in custody at the falls of Fall Creek; one made his escape, and the youth who gave the information is said to be at liberty in the neighbourhood. Since their arrest, it is said that the persons have made a full confession.

All the families composing the settlement, in the neighbourhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall Creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

By the sloop David, from Havana, arrived at New York, we learn, that the Spanish sloop of war Ceres, had been taken by two Columbian corvettes, which induced the government of that place to lay an embargo for one week, and at the same time despatched a Spanish frigate, sloop of war, and several other armed vessels in pursuit of the above corvettes; which had also captured eleven sail of Spanish vessels, three ships and eight drogers, and went off with them.

The David had been embargoed at Havana seven days in consequence of the above engagement. The Ceres, above mentioned, mounted 28 guns, and was built in New York, by Mr. Eckford. The action took place off the bar of Matanzas, about 14 days since, and the Captain of the Ceres was killed the first broadside. Between thirty and forty were killed and wounded on board the Ceres, and it was supposed the enemy would stop at Key West to repair. Several jumped overboard, and swam to the shore, who were taken up and confined in the Moro Castle for leaving the Ceres.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, March 16.

"This day, the United States' ship John Adams, of 24 guns, Captain Ballas, bearing Commodore Porter's pendant, arrived off this port, accompanied by the steam brig Sea Gull, of 10 guns, Captain Vorhees. A calm prevailing, the John Adams did not come into the road, but the Sea Gull, propelled by her internal power, manœuvred, within the shipping, in a style no less pleasing than novel to a great many of the spectators. The commodore, with Mrs. Porter, and sister, landed, and were conducted by his excellency the Captain General, to the government house, where they remained a short time. Both vessels have since departed for St. Thomas."

Dr. Mitchell, of New York, has published a notice of a fish that fell from the atmosphere in New York, in 1822, in a thunder shower. The fish proved to be a nondescript, or "an odd fish," and is preserved in spirits in the Doctor's museum.—He says—

"A young female saw the creature when it reached the stone pavement, and immediately picked it up. She brought it forthwith into the house, where it recovered animation after the shock it had received. It was handled by several persons while yet alive; and it continued to move and turn over, as is usual with fishes out of their element, for perhaps a quarter of an hour. My friend, Col. Hunter, was, among others, a witness of the fact, saw the girl when she brought in the *stupefied* fish, examined it himself after the temporary recovery of its motion, and observed it until it died. * * * The new and singular character of this atmospheric fish, proves that it could not have been procured from the net or the market, inasmuch as the waters around New York do not contain any such specimen. How it was elevated from its watery abode, and wafted through the air from a great distance, may be explained upon the same principle, perhaps, with that which affords a solution to the descent of shells, frogs, worms, and other creatures, occasionally, from the clouds."

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

The Tariff Bill passed the House of Representatives of the United States on Friday of last week, by a majority of *five votes*, after having been under discussion in that body for ten weeks. The bill is now before the Senate. In announcing the passage of the bill, the National Intelligencer of Saturday says:—

"The first circumstance which strikes every one is, the fulness of the House on this occasion, indicating the profound interest which the subject has excited. More than one Member, who was indisposed, rose from his bed to vote on the occasion; and, but for the situation of these two or three gentlemen, it is probable the friends of the bill would not have forced a decision upon it, as they did. Out of the two hundred and thirteen Members, two only were absent, one of them absent from the city, and the other too much indisposed to reach the House. So full an attendance has never been known during the time that we have been acquainted with the House of Representatives.

The second circumstance, worthy of remark, is, that, with one or two exceptions, the discussion of this bill has been conducted with great forbearance and mutual deference on the part of the Members. We could not but remark, in the closing speech, that, though the argument against the bill was pressed with great force, there was not a word uttered disrespectful to the persons, or derogatory from the motives of its supporters."

"The bill is now in the hands of the Senate, as the clay in the hands of the potter."

A joint resolution has passed the Senate, through its several readings, fixing on the 15th day of the next month, for the termination of the present session of Congress. That resolution is before the House of Representatives, whose concurrence is of course necessary to its final adoption. Contemporaneously, a joint resolution has passed the House of Representatives, on the motion of one of its oldest members, for the appointment of a Committee to examine, preparatory to fixing a day for the adjournment, what business, pending before the two Houses, it will be necessary to act upon previously to the termination of the Session. It is probable the resolution from the Senate will not be finally acted on, in the House of Representatives, before that Committee shall have reported.

We do not, says the National Intelligencer, at present, see how it is possible for Congress to adjourn at so early a day as that indicated by the vote in the Senate.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the publications printed in Philadelphia:

NEWSPAPERS—Philadelphia Gazette, Grotjan's Sale Report, Saturday Evening Post, United States Gazette, Aurora, Cay Register, Democratic Press, Columbian Observer, Philadelphia Recorder, Poulson's Daily Advertiser, Christian Gazette or Youth's Herald, National Gazette, Freeman's Journal, American Sentinel, Christian, Franklin Gazette, Gazettier, Statesman—18

MAGAZINES—Port Folio, Christian Advocate, Museum, Journal of Foreign Medicine, Medical Journal, Reformer, Political Economist, Medical Recorder, American Monthly Magazine, Law Journal, Wesleyan Repository, Advocate of Peace—12.

A passenger in the Steam Boat, on Wednesday, from Baltimore for our city, supposed to be a Mr. Wm. Vaurain, (a German) from that name being found in a book belonging to his baggage, was discovered to be missing, upon collecting the passage money. It is believed he committed suicide by throwing himself overboard, as his shoes were found in the gangway, and from the whole tenor of his conduct while on board. His effects, which are few, can be seen, and any information given by applying on board the boat, or to the agents Messrs. McDonald & Son.

On Friday, of last week, one of the Kensington fishing boats, with several men on board, lying at anchor near the Jersey Shore, below Gloucester, a sudden squall of wind, with a swell of the river at the same time, upset the boat, when one of the men, who could not swim, was unfortunately drowned. The rest, being good swimmers, reached the shore in safety. By this casualty a wretched woman, with five children, are reduced to extreme distress. We are informed that this accident was partly owing to the imprudence of the men, who, being about to weigh the anchor, pressed forward to the bow of the boat (already deep in the water from a load of shad) and forced it down at the moment of the squall. We are thus particular, from the hope of inducing precaution in persons under similar circumstances.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 24, 1824.

The contracts for cutting the Canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware, are all taken, and on the most advantageous terms. The actual commencement of this work on the 15th inst. is an event of as deep interest and general importance to this, and neighbouring States, as any that has transpired, perhaps, for many years. So much so, that it claims, and there is no doubt it will receive, setting entirely aside prejudices of a minor and local nature, the undivided and substantial support of every reflecting person. It should prove a sufficient argument to satisfy every mind, open to conviction, that the Board of Directors have acted on fair and honourable principles, in regard to the location of its present route, since they acted under the advice and guidance of a Board of examining Engineers, composed "of four gentlemen of distinguished celebrity and acknowledged talents and experience, all called from a distance, possessing no personal interest in the district, and known to be superior to local prejudice or bias."

However correct in theory the maxim may be, that the existence of parties are necessary to the well being of states, the unjust, and unwarrantable excess into which men are too often led by an indulgence in this perhaps necessary evil, is a matter of deep regret, and not unfrequently productive of much real and lasting injury to the true welfare of communities. The recent removal, by the Legislature of New York, of a distinguished individual, from a station which he had filled for a period of fourteen years, with credit to himself and profit to the state, is a melancholy proof to what violent extremes the tools of party may be driven. The long services and extraordinary talents of De Witt Clinton, has been, without doubt, productive of more substantial benefit to that state, than those of any other individual, given too without fee or reward, other than the fair inheritance of an imperishable fame, and the united voice of the people, whose acclamations abundantly prove in what estimation they hold their benefactor; and yet, with a reputation thus closely associated with the most brilliant acquirements of the state, and a name intimately connected with its glory, have a few individuals, clothed with a little brief authority, taken upon themselves, to pass a sentence of removal, without even assigning a solitary reason for an act of such palpable injustice and ingratitude.

We are glad to see, however, that his fellow citizens are feelingly alive to this ungenerous and unmanly treatment. Meetings have been held throughout the state, for the purpose of expressing their strong disapprobation; and one held in the Park, in the city of New York, is said to have consisted of between 8 and 10 000 persons, perhaps the largest meeting ever held in the United States on any similar occasion.

We beg leave to conclude this article in the strong and eloquent language of Mr. Allen, of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle:—Let it be said to the honour of Mr. Clinton—let it be engraven as a motto on his seal, that the same legislative body that deprived the people of their electoral suffrages, deprived also De Witt Clinton of the office of President of Canal Commissioners. This is an honour too proud to be forgotten—it should be preserved in the family of Clinton to the latest posterity. It is a monument to his glory more durable than marble. De Witt Clinton, it will be said, has been deprived of his office—by whom? the enquiry will be made. The answer will be, by those legislators who first solemnly pledged their faith and honour, to restore to the people their electoral rights, and then, with all possible solemnity, violated their engagements. Had Mr. Clinton received the thanks of such a body in requital for his services, he should have immediately returned their communication unopened. To him was returned a prouder triumph—the ineffectual hate of little mean-minds. They could take away nothing—salary he received none. These poor creatures, who received the benefit of his labours, made all the requital in their power, and that was, an abortive attempt to sting the hand of their benefactor.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esquire, having resigned the office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, after executing its duties with great fidelity, at various periods, for more than twelve years, the Select and Common Councils assembled on Wednesday afternoon last, in the Chamber of the Common Council, for the purpose of electing another Mayor.

The President of the Select Council stated the object of the meeting, when the Clerk of each Council called the names of its respective Members, who in succession voted viva voce, and of the thirty-two members present (not a member of either Council absent) the Tellers reported, that

JOSEPH WATSON, Esq. had 26 votes, and
WILLIAM MILNOR, Esq. 6 votes.

Whereupon the President of the Select Council declared, that JOSEPH WATSON was duly elected Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for the unexpired term for which ROBERT WHARTON had been elected.

JOSEPH S. LEWIS, of the Select Council, and AQUILLA A. BROWNE, of the Common Council, were then deputed to inform Mr. WATSON of his election; who, having returned, reported, that JOSEPH WATSON, deeply sensible of the honour done him by the Select and Common Councils, accepted of the Office conferred upon him: whereupon, Mr. WATSON, was introduced into the Chamber, and qualified by the Recorder of the City, in presence of the joint meeting.

The fourth annual meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society, held on Tuesday afternoon in St. George's Church, was well attended. After the report of the managers had been read, the meeting was addressed in an eloquent and forcible manner by the Rev. Messrs. Reece and Hannah, the delegates from the English conference, the Rev. James Smith, of Centreville, Maryland, and the Rev. Dr. Slutter, of Cincinnati. The missionaries of the society are employed among the Wyandots, in Ohio, about one half of which tribe has been evangelized and partially civilized, and the Creeks in Georgia. The Chippewas, a tribe in Michigan territory have lately sent an embassy requesting that they may "be instructed after the manner of the Wyandots." Their request will be complied with.

By an advertisement in our columns this day, it will be seen that a part of the works of that faithful servant of the Great Head of the Church, Jos Scott, which were never before published, have at length been brought forth. Whatever may have been the motive for delaying the publication so long, it now, perhaps, has been removed. We have not yet had time to read the work, but should presume that every thing coming from such a source must partake of the excellent qualities received by him, emanating from the pure fountain of gospel love.

Mr. Cooper's benefit at the New York Theatre, on Monday evening last, yielded $1,430; and on Wednesday evening, the receipts for Mr. Conway's benefit were $1,600.

The Rev. Mr. Hogan of this city, preached a sermon in the First Presbyterian Church in Charleston, in aid of the Greeks, on the evening of the 15th inst.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Panthea, Capt. Bennett, has arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, bringing papers up to the 11th ult. Their contents are not of material importance, yet matters of interest can at all times be gleaned from these sources, though at present we have little room to devote for that purpose.

The first number of a newspaper, printed in modern Greek, had just arrived in England. The types were sent from that country by the Greek committee.

The Society of Friends, in England, have subscribed 7,100*l.* sterling to relieve the Greeks.

Sir Walter Scott has at length in effect acknowledged himself to be the author of the Waverley Novels.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

April 20—Schr. Jane, Fortescue, from Port au Prince, 21 days, with coffee, &c.

21—Brig Rolla, Rea, Havana, 12 days, with sugar and coffee; Brig Lydia and Mary, Burns, Nassau, (N. P.) 11 days, with merchandize; Brig Argus, Gilpatrick, Buenos Ayres 67 days, with hides; Brig America, Bourne, New-Orleans 16 days, with cotton, tobacco, &c.

CLEARED.

April 19—Brig Bees, Myers, Laguira; Schr. Bee, Mingle, St. Thomas.

20—Brig Sarah Ann, Mollere, Tobago.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 22d instant, at College Hill, (D. C.) by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, WILSON JEWELL, M. D. of Philadelphia, to Miss RACHEL LYONS, daughter of the late Solomon Lyons, Esq. of Frankford, Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. by William Milnor, Esq. Mr. RICHARD M. JONES, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph Lancaster, founder of the Lancasterian system of Education.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev Dr. Boyd Mr. JAMES DOULL, Clock and Watch Maker, to Miss LOUISA YOUNG, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Mr. SAMPSON TAMS, Merchant to Miss ANN HENNESSY, daughter of the late William Dean, Esq.

On Saturday evening, the 17th inst. by Wm. Moulder, Esq. Mr. AARON KEELER, to Miss MARY PITMAN, of New-Jersey.

On Sunday evening the 18th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. ROBERT BUTLER, to Miss MARY BURK, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Michael Burley, Mr. CHARLES GILLESPIE, of Lancaster, Pa. to Miss MARY ANN WHELEN, of this city.

Last week, at Washington City, by the Rev. Mr. Lynd, Mr. ANDREW ROTHWELL, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. J. Burrows, of that place.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. WILLIAM MECHLIN, of Washington, D. C. to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of the late George Wagner, of this city.

On Seventh day, the 17th inst. by Jeremiah Haines, Esq. Mr. CHARLES WATSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH HAINES, daughter of Nathan Haines, of Evesham, N. J.

On Thursday, the 15th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Rancocas, N. J. Mr. ARTHUR MATLACK of Mountholly, to Mrs ELIZABETH HAINES, of the former place.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Neale, Mr. MORDECAI STOKES, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of George Thurston, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ballantine, Mr. JOHN P. CASSEL, Surgeon's Instrument maker, of Baltimore, to Miss ANN TOY, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. William M. Engles, Mr. EDWARD W. KIMBALL, to Miss REBECCA AVERY, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. JOHN CASSADY, to Miss ELIZABETH DUNCAN, all of the Northern Liberties.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, the 23d inst. Mr. JAMES DELAVAU.

On Friday morning, MARY ROPER, wife of Lewis Roper, aged nineteen.

On Thursday morning, the 22d instant, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, son of Mr. Henry Smith, (cooper) aged 17 years.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. at six o'clock, Mr. THOMAS SARGEANT, aged 52.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. JANE M'DEVITT, consort of John M'Devitt in the 28th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 22d inst suddenly, Mrs. MARY QUAIL, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 25th ult. in the Island of St. Thomas, Dr. JOHN G. WHILLDEN, of Philadelphia, in the 27th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. ANN, wife of Mr. Jacob Painter, aged 17 years and eight months.

On the 13th inst. after a short illness, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. NATHANIEL LOCKE.

On Monday afternoon, the 19th inst. in the 47th year of his age, Mr. EDWARD W. CARR.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	58	27	85
In New-York,	41	48	89
In Baltimore,	12	12	24

The deaths in this city last week were 85; among which were, 14 by consumption, 8 typhus fever, and 9 small pox.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 156 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 176.

THE THREE SISTERS,

A very interesting NATURAL CURIOSITY,

To be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M. at No. 140 *Chesnut st. opposite the Theatre.*

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

It sometimes happens, in the variety of Nature's Works, that, without any deformity or disease, there is a remarkable diminution of the human form. This inferiority of stature is perhaps exemplified in no instance more strikingly than in the case of THREE WOMEN, HANNAH, REBECCA, and ABIGAIL HATCH. They are Sisters, daughters of the same father and mother, (who were of the ordinary size,) and were born at Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The mother bare nine Children, 5 of whom were of the usual growth and magnitude, and four of this very small and delicate frame. Of these latter, one died about a year ago, and the present are the survivors; their ages are between 28 and 40 years—and their height between 36 and 42 inches.

They are well figured and proportioned, converse agreeably and sensibly; sing very pleasingly, and possess the manners, small as they are, of adult and educated women. They are company for their party and Christian devotion.

Such a family of females is worthy of attention by all the rational and curious part of society. Ladies, in particular, may be expected, to view these interesting individuals of their own sex.

apr 23—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Just Published and for Sale by

ISAAC PUGH,

S. E. CORNER OF RACE & THIRD STREETS

SALVATION BY CHRIST.

TO which is added, Remarks upon the Nature of Salvation by Christ, showing that it is a Gift of Divine Life in Man. *BY JOB SCOTT.*

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

40 Reams Imperial Printing Paper,
100 Reams Medium do. do.
200 Reams Cap and Post do. do.
50 Gross Blue and White Pasteboard,
20 do. White do.
Hanging Paper, a handsome assortment for Rooms, &c.
And a general assortment of School Books and Stationery, at very reduced prices.

☞ CASH given for *Rags.* april 24—3t

GROUND PLASTER PARIS.

SALT, GRAIN, FLAXSEED, STAVES, &c.

For Sale at Christian Street Wharf.

PLASTER PARIS, Ground and in the Stone.
COARSE SALT, just Landed from the Brig Delaware, particularly calculated for Ship Timber, Corn, Oats, and Ground Horse Feed of all kinds.
FLAXSEED, ground for Druggists.
STAVES, of every description.
R. O. HHD SHOOKS, Philadelphia made.
HAVANA SEGARS, a few quarter boxes very superior.
WINE, a few dozen, choice old bottled Madeira.

ap 24—4w By CHAS. WHARTON, jun.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

TAILOR, No. 80 3-4 UNION STREET, between Second and Third street; where Tailoring in all its branches shall be handsomely executed, both with neatness and fashion, on reasonable terms, for Cash or Trade.

N. B. An apprentice wanted, apply as above. ap 24—tf

A CERTAIN EAST INDIA CURE FOR THE

Rheumatism, King's Evil, &c.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Rev. James English, dated at Bengal, to Dr. F. Bedwell, London.

Dear Sir—Agreeable to your request I have with difficulty procured, and now send you by the ship Jason Capt. Robinson a few pounds of the Philadelphia, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, as a certain cure for the Rheumatism. Was I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable Medicine, it would require more paper than I am able to purchase, and more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed the effects of this Medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism you would suppose it acted as a charm in giving relief and removing the painful disease. In the King's Evil, it has been used with great success and where Mercury has been given or used to excess, this Medicine has proved a perfect cure. The great difficulty, however, of procuring the Extract, will, for many years to come, prevent its general circulation, it being obtained from a shrub growing on the mountains of Thet, in the Burman Empire of India, and held so sacred by the natives that to part with it is like parting with their existence."

Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, wishing that the Poor should benefit by it as well as the Rich, he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, with directions round each box, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to show its great importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection the following, out of the number of cures made by this Medicine since its introduction into this country.

Letter to Dr Bedwell, dated Jan. 7, 1823.

DEAR DOCTOR—I have been extremely afflicted with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted that I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family. I have only used one box of the India Extract, and I am perfectly restored.

Your's truly, S. RALTON.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for several months affected with such violent pains in my legs, thighs and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief until a neighbour of mine informed me of the Philadelphia, having performed many surprising cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes I am perfectly cured, and am as well as ever I was in my life.

Your obedient servant, JAMES WELSH.

Willow Grove, April 19, 1823.

Letter from Tobias Jennings, Steward of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, February 1, 1823.

DEAR SIR—I think it my duty to inform you, that, after trying every thing that could be pointed out by the most respectable Physicians and Surgeons for the relief of my son, who you know has for many years been labouring under severe Rheumatism, I was induced to try the Philadelphia, with a glimmering hope that it might give him some relief from the excessive pain he endured, which rendered him a useless member of society, and a burden to himself. To my utter astonishment the relief was instantaneous, and by persevering in the use of the Extract, the joints have returned to their proper places, and he is in perfect health. Upwards of sixty respectable persons have called to see my son, as all who knew him thought it impossible that he could recover.

To Dr. F. Bedwell.

Sold by appointment of the Agent of the Proprietor, at Mr. John Mortimer's Book Store, No. 74 South Second street, near the Pennsylvania Bank, Philadelphia.

Price 1 dollar 50 cents per box. april 24—tf

AN APPRENTICE

TO the CARPENTERING business wanted; one between sixteen and seventeen, and from the country, would be preferred. Inquire at this Office. april 24—tf

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

100,000 DOLLARS,

IS now floating in the GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, now drawing in Baltimore.

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore,* April 2d, 1824.

☞ Besides the above splendid Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are also now floating in the wheel, the Capitals of 20,000; 2 of 10,000; 2,000; 7 of 1,000 dollars, &c. the whole of which are liable to be drawn at the NEXT DRAWING, which, in order to allow time to distant adventurers, will take place on

THURSDAY, the 13th of May,

In the City of Baltimore, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Only two drawings remain to complete the scheme; the whole of the Prizes are payable in CASH, which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

*** Orders ought to be sent on as soon as possible. Persons at a distance may, at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for, if the great capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.

Whole Tickets,	$20 00	Quarters,	$5 00
Halves,	10 00	Eighths,	2 50

To be had (warranted undrawn) at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Where the great capital prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and where more CAPITALS have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if a personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. *Baltimore.*

☞ COHEN'S "Lottery Gazette and Register," which is published regularly after each Drawing, will contain the Official Lists of the Grand State Lottery, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to have the same.

april 16—3t

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters, Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

N B. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

JUST published and for sale at the Book Store of J. MORTIMER, No. 74 South Second street, and at the Printing Office of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 33 Market street, a collection of ORIGINAL POEMS, embellished with an engraved title page. Price 37 1-2 cents.

april 10—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

MODERN FRIENDSHIP.

When fortune smiles and looks serene,
"Tis—"Sir, how do ye do?'
"Your family are well, I hope,
"Can I serve them or you?"

But turn the scale—let fortune frown,
And ills and woes fly t' ye—
'Tis then—"I'm sorry for your loss,
"But times are hard—good by t' ye."

A BAD OMEN.

The other
Day, my boy, *ætatis* 4, stood looking out of
Window at the weather—
When suddenly he gave a shout of
Dolorous import! "Mother,"
Quoth he, "somebody's going to die!"
Why?
"The *Doctor's* just gone by!"

The following diamond contains a most important maxim, and is well worthy of the attention of many of our readers. It may be read about 2000 ways (with various emphasis) without altering the original words, beginning in the centre with the letter P.

.R.
.R E R.
.R E T E R.
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.R.

We particularly recommend the study of this trifle to our subscribers; and hope that those, to whom the study of it is more immediately necessary, will not wait so long as the making of the two thousand experiments, before their kindness shall enable us to acknowledge that they feel the influence of the precept.

SWIFT'S LAST LINES.

In one of those lucid intervals which varied the course of Swift's unhappy lunacy, his guardians, or physicians, took him out to give him an airing. When they came to the Phoenix park, Swift remarked a new building which he had never seen, and asked what it was designed for?—Dr. Kingsbury answered, "That, Mr. Dean, is the magazine for arms and powder, for the security of the city." "Oh! oh!" says the dean, pulling out his pocket-book, "let me take an item of that. This is worth remarking; my tablets, as Hamlet says, my tablets—memory, put down that." He then produced the following lines, being the last he ever wrote:

Behold! a proof of Irish sense!
Here Irish wit is seen,
When nothing's left for our defence,
We build a magazine.

The Dean then put up his pocket-book, laughing heartily at the conceit, and clenching it with, "After the steed's stolen, shut the stable door."

A young man having finished his medical studies, applied to an old gentleman, of austere temper and surly manners, to know whether his neighborhood would be an eligible situation for a Physician. "Why," replied the other, in an impatient tone, "what can you *do*?" "Why, sir, I can feel a pulse, and discover from it, to what diseases the person is most subject." "Here, then," stretching out his arm, "feel *mine*." The Doctor obeyed, and, after some sagacious indications, said, "I find, sir, you are subject to grievous head-aches." "Never had a head-ache in my life." A profound silence ensued. In a short time the Doctor took his leave, saying, "I suppose, sir, you think me a fool." The inexorable Pluto retorted, "Sir, you seem to know what I *think*, though you don't know how I *feel*."

When Gregory Orlof offended the pride, and roused the love of power, which reigned in the bosom of Catharine II. by his presumptuous claim to her hand, she ordered him to travel. He consented, and was presented, by the Empress with one hundred thousand rubles, the brevet of a pension of one hundred and fifty thousand, a magnificent service of plate, and an estate with six thousand peasants upon it. She had previously appointed him a patent prince of the Russian Empire, and was now desirous that he should take the title and travel with a splendor worthy of the situation which he held so near her person. It is mentioned on good authority that when Gregory Orlof was at Paris, in 1775, he appeared in a coat all the buttons of which were large diamonds, and with a sword, the hilt of which was also set with diamonds. His splendor eclipsed that of any Prince then in Europe.

When Gen. Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the chiefs asked him to sit down on a log. He was then desired to move, and, in a few minutes, to move farther. The request was repeated till the General got to the end of the log. The Indian said, "Move farther," to which the General replied, "I can move no farther." "Just so it is with us," said the chief; "you have moved us back to the water, and then ask us to move farther!"

GOV. WINTHROP.—In a hard and long winter, when wood was very scarce at Boston, a man gave him a private information, that a needy person in the neighbourhood stole wood sometimes from his pile; whereupon the governor in a seeming anger replied: Does he so? I'll take a course with him: go call that man to me. I'll warrant you I'll cure him of stealing.—When the man came, the governor considering that if he had stolen, it was more out of necessity than disposition, said unto him, Friend it is a severe winter, and I doubt you are but meanly provided for wood; wherefore I would have you supply yourself at my pile till this cold season be over. And he then merrily asked his friend, Whether he had not effectually cured this man of stealing his wood!

Ghosts.—Mr.———, a timid country gentleman, who had been a little practised on, took it in his head that this bed chamber was haunted, and was very anxious to ascertain the truth.—The servants were alarmed, except a drunken groom, who volunteered to sit up if he would give him some wine to raise his spirits—he was not afraid of them. His master placed him at his post with a bottle of wine before him. In the morning the first inquiry was—"Well, have seen any thing?" "Yes, was the reply, "I saw the bed curtains move!" "Any thing else?"—"No Sir—but it is all your fault." "My fault, how?" "Why if you had left another bottle, I should have seen as much again!"

Different way of doing the same thing.—"Pray excuse me," said a well dressed young man to a young lady in the second tier of boxes at the Theatre, "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshment—don't leave your seat." A Sailor seated in the box near his sweetheart, and disposed to do the same thing, rose and said, "Harkee Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle, don't fall overboard when I'm gone."

A countryman driving a team, all the horses in which were like Pharaoh's lean kine, except the leading one; was asked by a portly attorney whom he met, why the fore-horse was so fat and all the rest so lean? "Because, squire," says he, "the fore-horse is the lawyer, and the others are his clients."

A buck of the town being taken before a justice that was rather crooked, after the other witnesses were examined, 'What have you to say?' said the justice. "Nothing at all, (replied the spark) for I see you are all on one side."

Old Dr. Hunt used to say, when he could not discover the cause of a man's sickness—"We'll try this—and we'll try that. We'll shoot into the tree, and if any thing falls, well and good."—"Aye, (replied a wag,) I fear that is too commonly the case; and in your shooting into the tree, the first thing that generally falls, is the patient."

When Crowle was once on a circuit with Judge Page, a person asked him if the Judge was not *just* behind him. He replied, "I do not know, but I am sure he never was *just before*."

Lord Ross having proposed a small prize as a reward to any one who should find a rhyme on the word 'porringer,' received the following epigram;

The Duke of York a daughter had,
He gave the Prince of Orange her;
And now, my Lord I claim the prize,
For making rhyme to Porringer.

GREEN ROOM ANECDOTES.

The death of Joseph Patterson, an actor long attached to the Norwich company, was somewhat remarkable. In October, 1758, he was performing the Duke, in Measure for Measure which he played in a masterly style. Mr. Moody was the Claudio, and in the third act, where, as the friar, he was preparing Claudio for execution next morning, at these words,—

"———Reason thus with life:
If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would keep; a breath
Thou art—

Here he dropped into Mr. Moody's arms, and never spoke more.

A similar end was that of Mr. John Palmer of Drury Lane Theatre, on the 2d of August 1798, while performing in the play of the Stranger, at the Liverpool Theatre; after uttering the line,

There is another and a better world,'

he fell on his back, heaved a convulsive sigh and instantly expired.

Beware of suretyship for thy best friends. He that payeth another man's debts, seeketh his own ruin.

Extracts from Judge Buel's remarks on the best mode of cultivation to be pursued by the Farmer.

TURNIPS.—These constitute an excellent preparatory crop for barley, as they leave the ground clean and mellow. But how is the crop to be consumed? If near a populous town they will find a ready sale. If not they may be fed on the ground during all October, November and December, to sheep and cattle. Lastly they may be buried in pits, like the Swedish turnip and fed in the spring, when stock are much in want of succulent food. All I raise are taken to market from the field. The best crops which I have ever seen were taken upon wheat and rye stubbles.—Sandy loams are the best for turnip soils.

BARLEY grows best on sand loams—and on those is more productive and profitable than oats or rye; and the demand for it is likely to increase with the multiplication of our breweries. It is recommended to roll the crop when three or four inches high. The operation induces the plants to throw up additional shoots, and facilitates the growth of the young grass.

CLOVER.—Upon this head I have nothing to say, except to reiterate your recommendation from Anderson, that when made into hay, clover should not be spread from the swath, and but slightly from the cock. It is worth 30 per cent. more, when dried in swath and small cocks, than when spread to an intense sun. If intended to stand more than one year, I sow on hard, tallow or timothy grass seed with clover. I prefer the two former on account of their early maturity for the scythe.

RUTA BAGA.—The value of this plant has lately been subjected to so full a discussion that I barely remark, that I have grown it five years, and am convinced of the utility of its culture.

Without investigating the physiology of plants, it is enough for the present to observe, that they are furnished with different systems of root, through which the plants are principally supplied with nourishment:—that some of these search for food near the surface, and that others penetrate for it into the deep soil—that some render the soil hard and compact,—others loose and friable—that some plants exhaust the soil, while others fertilize it; and that the object of a rotation is to make such a selection from different classes as shall produce the greatest profits to the cultivator, without impoverishing his soil.

CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 295 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—3m*

TO LET, a small three story Brick HOUSE, situated in Mary street, Southwark. Enquire at No. 22 Dock street. march 6—tf

CAMEL TAVERN,

No. 140 North Second street,

HANNAH SAGER informs her friends and the public, that she has retaken the above large and commodious stand, which, being in a central part of the city, (Second street, between Race and Vine streets,) and having undergone a thorough repair, is in complete order for the entertainment of travellers and the public in general. By every attention in procuring the best viands, liquors and other accommodations, united with a long experience in the business, she hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. march 27—tf*

REMOVAL.

Joseph E. M'Ilhenny, CLOCK & WATCH Maker,

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 89 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

Mr. and Mrs COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that a few more pupils can be received, on moderate terms, at their Seminary for young Ladies and Gentlemen, in different apartments, N. W. corner of 3d and Union sts.

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 51 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 North Third street, a few doors below Arch, Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fine arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 75 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copperplate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY RUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 76 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Commerce street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—9

DAVIS & HANNON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 3 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—8

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry st, the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS's SCHOOL, Aurora, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—8

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Frame street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—6*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 8th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 161 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 185 North Third, near Vine st. manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 81 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12t*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi.lagree Paper, No. 103 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Latimer & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 118 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 32 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 22, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 284 Market street, above 17th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wiltbohn, Land Agents, No. 140 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wiltbohn, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia. feb 28—tf

SULLIVAN HILL, Millwright,

MAYLANDSVILLE, Baltimore Road, one mile and an half from Market street Bridge, near Philadelphia. For information apply to JACOB MAYLAND, Philadelphia; PETER ROBSON, Roxborough, Philad. County. april 10—3t*

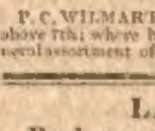
PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

TO RENT,

A Cotton Factory, and immediate possession given.



Containing 500 spindles, with room and power for more, or a number of power looms. The Factory is 28 by 35 feet, three stories high, in good repair, the water works and gearing new and well supplied with water, and is warmed with a complete ventilating apparatus, for heating the air. There are three dwelling houses belonging to the Factory; it is situated in the Village of Stanton, on the Post Road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, five miles west of Wilmington. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

april 10—3t* EDWARD MARSHALL

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. BRODHURST, sign of the Barley Sheaf, South Second street, below Vine; or at 49, North Third street, Philadelphia. march 13—tf

OLD FERRY REVIVED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the spacious and commodious house and ferry, No. 45 NORTH WATER-STREET, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. The buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and furnished for the most perfect comfort of a number of Boarders, and of those persons who attend the market in particular. The Stalls and Bedding are all new—they therefore solicit such a share of the public patronage as their accommodations and unremitted exertions for the benefit of their customers, shall be the right to deserve. They flatter themselves that the vicinity of their establishment to places of business; a bar of choice liquors, and a well stored larder, supplied from an abundant market, and the unceasing solicitude of the proprietors to please, will secure to them a claim upon public favour.

WILLIAM FOOLE & Co.

N. B.—Dinners and Suppers, for parties, supplied upon reasonable notice. march 27—tf.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

NO. 138 MARKET STREET, eight doors below Fifth street, Philadelphia—has for sale an assortment of Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys.

Also, Silver Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Ladles, Thimbles Pencil Cases, Reticule Clasps, Purse Clasps, Silver Pens and Penknives, &c.

N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted. march 27—tf*

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

JUST received, Private Correspondence of William Cowper, Esq. with several of his most intimate friends—now first published from the originals, in the possession of his kinsman, John Johnson, L. L. D. first American edition together with a variety of New Publications, and valuable Standard Books, offered for sale very cheap, and will be repurchased by the advertiser, if kept in good order, and returned in a reasonable time. Classical and common School Books, at as moderate prices as any store in Philadelphia, as usual.

☞ Family Bibles, School do. and Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Methodist Hymns, the approved edition, Book of Common Prayer, and Stationary.

Orders received as above for Book-binding.

april 10—tf

NEW ROUTE.

Columbian Line for New-York.

Fare through only four dollars.

ONLY 24 miles land Carriage—leaves upper side of Market-street every morning (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock, via Bordentown and Washington, in connection with steam boat Pennsylvania, Captain Kalbam, and steam boat Æolus, Captain Robinson, through in 14 hours. Breakfast and dine on board the boats.

The proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in getting up this line. The coaches and horses are not excelled by any in the United States. They therefore hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. *Agent.*

For seats apply at the old established Office, No. 13 Market Street. april 17—tf

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heartfelt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ; that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and penyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 23—3m

Twenty-sixth Instant.

ON the above day, the rich wheels of the Pennsylvania State Lottery will be again turned round, and many who are in indigent circumstances will be happy—Haste ye! then to the far famed Temple, where the Goddess awaits you, to distribute her numberless favours—The wheels of this lottery are immensely rich, the gain is near 6000 dollars. Seize the present opportunity, and purchase a Ticket or Share at the Temple of Fortune.

The following are the brilliant capitals yet undrawn:

PRIZES.		PRIZES.	
$200	$6000	$6000	$100
200	2000	2000	100
200	1500	1500	100
200	1000	1000	100
200	1000	1000	100

All floating.

50, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Tickets 8 00 Dollars | Quarters 2 Dollars
Halves 4 00 | Eighths 1

Why do ye delay? Seize the present opportunity, and purchase a ticket or share, at the

TEMPLE OF FORTUNE,

WAITES'

OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,

S. W. Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets,

Where have been sold and paid, prizes amounting

Eight Millions of Dollars.

☞ Orders for Tickets in any of the Lotteries now drawing, or to be drawn, in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York will be punctually attended to, and all lottery information given gratis. april 17 tf

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Margaret Brown, complainant, Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, defendants, } On Bill, &c. April 8, 1824.

IT appearing to the Court, that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, reside out of this state, and in the state of Pennsylvania, upon opening the matter this day to the Court, by Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, to appear, plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill of complaint, in this cause, on or before the first day of July term next; and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him or them so failing to appear, plead, answer, or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof, in the "New Jersey Mirror," a newspaper printed and published at Mount Holly, in this State, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week; and also be published in a newspaper printed in the City of Philadelphia, within twenty days after the date hereof, and continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true Copy, WM. HYER, Clk. april 17—6w,

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a person who has not been regularly brought up as a Clerk, but has a general comprehension of business, and writing a tolerable hand, would wish to engage with a person wanting such. A moderate compensation would be required; a line addressed to B. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, would be thankfully attended to, and satisfactory references given if required. ap. 3—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 75 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By SAMUEL O. WHITE, Professor of Elocution. march 27—tf

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 76 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 50 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—For a manuscript of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 25—

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 188, Market street, fifth door below 6th street, Philadelphia. The subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's	Philadelphia made warranted	Boots,	4.00 a 5.00
Do.	do.	Bootees,	3.00 a 3.50
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1.75 a 2.00
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1.50 a 1.75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1.25 a 1.50
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1.00 a 1.25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1.00 a 1.25
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1.00
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies'	Velvet & Slippers, full trimmed,		1.00 a 1.12
Do.	Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1.00 a 1.12
Do.	do. do.	Spring Heels,	90 a 1.00
Do.	do	Boots Trimmed,	1.62 a 1.75
Do.	Leather do.		1.12 a 1.37
Do.	Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1.12 a 1.25
Do.	do. do.	with Heels,	1.12 a 1.25
Do.	Leather do.	do.	87 a 1.00
Do.	do. Pumps,		75 a 1.00
Misses'	Morocco do.		62 a 75
Do.	Valencia do.		75 a 87
Do.	Leather do.		50 a 62
Children's	Morocco Boots,		37 a 62
Do.	Leather do.		25 a 50

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, always low. march 6—1y

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

☞ 1—tf

CHEAP CORSETS,

No. 52 DOCK STREET.

JANE DONALDSON, has on hand, a handsome assortment of the most fashionable and approved patterns, and much lower than has ever been sold for sale.

Ladies having the materials, can have them made up; and those who are in the habit of making their own, may have them cut out for 25 cents per pair. Dresses cut out for 12½ cents. march 20—tf

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

THE Subscribers have constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons. Also a variety of Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Reticule Clasps, &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of the best quality and workmanship, and sold very low.

*** The highest price allowed for Silver, in exchange.

Crowley & Farr.

No. 106 Market street, between Third and Fourth. march 6—3m

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations,

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

*** Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a desk are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb 28—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine hereto-fore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in rooted Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pains in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, or loss from debility, or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 29th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 17, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSALL, and T. W. DIOTT.

May 10—1y

LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 15 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,	Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,	Plated Castors,
Shovels and Tongs,	Tea Trays and Waiters,
Razors and Scissors,	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Tea and Table Spoons,	Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Snuffers and Trays,	Curtain Pins,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,	Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Butcher and Shoe Knives,	Bread and Cake Baskets,
Pen and Pocket Knives,	Tea Caddies,
Coffee Mills,	Tea Kettles,
Chimney Hooks,	Iron Pots,
Wire Fenders,	Sad Irons.

ALSO,

E. M. POMEROY'S METALLIC RAZOR STROPS

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE.

feb 7—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf